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## Lookout, Volume 10, Number 6, December 1905

J. H. Barker

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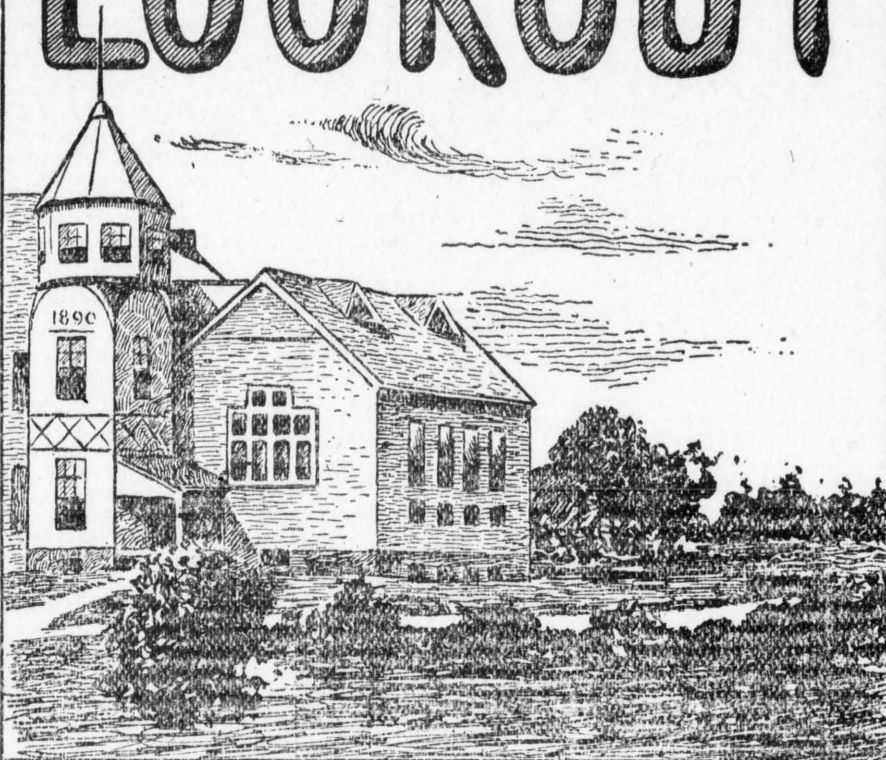
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# LOOKOUT



DECEMBER NUMBER, 1905

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1909, Freshmen—E. Garrigus.

# C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

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## Editorials.

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The cold winter weather has once more settled over Connecticut and gives the people of Storrs another opportunity to face the problem of isolation. We are reminded of our isolation every few months by the agitation of the trolley question, which for several years past has hung between a subject for substantial discussion and a vague possibility. Every year our hopes are raised for a time with the yearly consideration which it receives, only to gradually die out as the question is shelved for another period. We are told that the enterprise has been more seriously considered the past summer than ever before and that it is but a question of time when the trolley line passing through Storrs will be a reality. We sincerely hope that that is the case, and while we appreciate the validity of the ru-

mor we trust that the time will not be extended to some future generation. From the standpoint of a student at C. A. C. the realization of this trolley line would place our College in a new world, so much more accessible would it be than at the present time, while even the residents of Storrs and other neighboring towns would appreciate the conveniences of this proposed trolley line.

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The past fall the Horticultural and Agricultural students of the senior class have had an opportunity to visit some professional specialists and view their business. The professors of these respective departments believe a trip of this kind where the students can see the practical application of the theory, which must necessarily be the bulk of one's instruction in an agricultural college, to be of very great value. In some colleges of agriculture there is a

rule that each student must spend a certain specified amount in taking trips of this kind. In no institution where such a rule has been established, has it ever been abolished. It has been found that the student may learn the theory and get a little practical experience at an agricultural college; but a trip to the different ideal farms where he can see the theory put into practice, and with a professor to help select the more important points proves very instructive.

From Thanksgiving until Easter, basket-ball is the sport at Storrs for the girls as well as boys. At the present time both are hard at work developing teams worthy of representing C. A. C. We have in the past and must continue in the future, as long as we are without a gymnasium, to struggle on under difficulties. We practice and play our home games in a hall entirely inadequate to the demands of such a game. To be sure, we generally win our home games, but when we go away and face teams that should barely be our equals, we meet with stinging defeats, simply because we are lost when entering an arena two or three times the size of the one we are accustomed to. We had hoped that the hall in the new dormitory which is building would furnish a suitable place to carry on this sport, but we are disappointed to find that we will be no better off for a basket-ball hall than at the present time. Therefore we must, in the future as in the past, grapple with the situation and make the best of what we have.

### **The Observer.**

A few days ago the writer's attention was called to the lack of observation in the average person especially men.

The matter was brought up in the dis-

cussion of some descriptive themes. The theme in question described a person familiar to us all and yet not one in a large class had ever taken notice enough of the person to recognize the description.

Another instance of this fact is the telling of time. If any one cares to try it he will find that large per cent. of people cannot tell you the time directly after looking at a timepiece. Some have said this was so because it was not the time they were looking for and therefore forgot immediately; but the writer would attribute it rather to a lack of close observation.

A very common habit, if it may be called a habit, with most people, is the inability to remember personal characteristics. This undoubtedly comes from the want of observation. As a proof of this you may select a person very well known in a neighborhood and ask his neighbors what color his eyes are, or some similar question, and it will be a rare case if any nine people out of ten are able to give you the correct answer.

It is this same fact which causes objects closely associated with our daily life to pass unnoticed until our attention is called to them. A person may pass along a road every day and not notice some particular object by the roadside, or he may read through a paper and not see a certain article in it.

This trait of people in general is not so marked in women as in men. A woman will observe and remember details much more accurately than a man will. The reason for this has never been explained to me; but I suspect it arises from the fact that all women pay so much attention to small details of dress, especially when seen on someone else.

The cause of this trait cannot be definitely ascertained but I should judge it to be one of the faults of the American



people in their strenuous life. So many large things occupy the mind of the average American that he has no time to notice such small details as what time of day it is or what is the color of his neighbor's eyes. An ancient Greek once said that one fault of the human race was that it remembered too much; so perhaps it is just as well not to remember, by having taken close notice, many small details of our lives.

STODDARD, '07.

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### Department Notes.

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During the month of January, 1906, Professor White will be away on leave of absence. He will be in the botanical laboratory of Dr. W. G. Farlow, at Harvard University, taking up work with cryptogams and also attending lectures on flowering plants and the lectures on landscape architecture by Professor Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.

Mycological Bulletin, No. 41, of the Ohio State University, is devoted to an outline of Professor White's bulletin on mushrooms, and contains several cuts taken from it.

An article which Professor White now has in preparation for the Good House-keeping Magazine, entitled "Pleasures and Profits to be Derived from a Summer Course in Nature Study and Country Life," is to be illustrated by half-tones from photographs taken of the Storrs Summer School at its last session.

On October 6, Professor White lectured before the students of the New Britain Normal School. His subject was "Mushrooms."

During the month the planting of shrubbery in front of the main building has been

finished. This will make a very pleasing setting for the grounds and will be more permanent than the herbaceous planting which has heretofore been used. The drive around the pond has also been completed, thus shortening the distance to Eagleville.

The evergreen windbreaks which have been placed at the north entrance of the main building and to the north of the entrance to Grove Cottage will be much appreciated by all during the blustery weather of the next few months.

President Stimson and Professor Clinton attended the meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and the meeting of Farmers' Institute Workers, in Washington, D. C., during the latter part of November.

During the week of November 19, several Farmers' Institutes were held in the Eastern part of the State under the auspices of the Connecticut Pomological Society. At Hampton and Abington, Professor Gulley gave talks on Fruit growing, and at Hampton and Ekonk Professor Clinton spoke on soils and tillage.

Professor Stocking and Professor Beach also lectured at a Dairymen's Institute in Stamford, November 28.

The new milking machines have been installed at the cow barn and are proving quite satisfactory. They would seem to be a profitable investment for a dairyman having a herd of thirty or more cows and the necessary power to operate them.

One of the farm teams has recently been improved by the acquisition of a mare which will be used as a brood-mare in addition to the farm work.

During the latter part of November, occurred two catastrophes which, while



not directly connected with the College, should be of interest to everyone interested in farm architecture: They were the destructive fire which consumed the farm barn of Massachusetts Agricultural College, occasioning a loss of nearly a hundred thousand dollars, and the loss, also by fire, of the barns of Mr. W. J. Patton, of the Board of Trustees of this College. The farm barns here are so located that a fire once started could end only in their complete destruction, and the utmost care should be used in the barns to prevent such a loss.

The meeting for the formation of a State Poultry Association was held at New Haven, November 22. The project was taken up with great enthusiasm, and while the objects of the society have not been generally determined, its principal work will be the dissemination of information concerning the handling of poultry with the idea of interesting and benefiting the thousands of poultrymen of the State. It is hoped that this society can take up the charter of the old Connecticut Poultry Association, which was formed in 1870 and is the oldest poultry association in the country, although it has not been operative for some years.

The definite and complete plans for the formation of the society will be made at the meeting to be held at Hartford, the second Tuesday in February, but the good work which the society may do will not be defined till then. It is already arranged that one day of the three days' meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Willimantic, this month, will be devoted to poultry subjects and there will be lectures by such prominent speakers as J. F. McGrew, of Washington, D. C., A. F. Hunter, of Massachusetts, and others. Other poultry

meetings and lectures before the granges of the State are also planned for.

Work on Storrs Hall is progressing favorably. The brick walls have been raised to the floor of the second story at this writing and it is hoped that much further progress may be made before severe weather sets in.

The indications appeared to be for a heavy ice crop during the latter part of November, for there was about an inch and-a-half of ice on the pond and several of the more venturesome of the faculty and students were seen testing its strength, but the succeeding warm spell made it disappear as quickly as it came.

November 28, Professor Gulley started for Michigan, where he spoke at the annual meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society, at Grand Rapids.

The season is here when it has usually become necessary for the Landscape Department to erect barbed wire fences at certain parts of the campus to keep the thoughtless ones from tramping down the grass which is so easily killed out at this time of year. It is to be hoped that some day mankind will become so much more thoughtful in the uses to which they put public property, that such strenuous measures as barbed wire fences will be needless. However, at present they serve their purpose well, as several students and professors who have attempted to cross the campus in the dark could testify.

Frequent reports are received at the Experiment Station from Dr. Charles Thom, who is investigating methods of cheese manufacture in France and Germany. Dr. Thom is apparently having some interesting experiences and is getting some valuable suggestions which should do much to help the cheese manufacture here.

### Alfalfa in Connecticut.

The problem of the Connecticut dairy-men, of to-day, is to reduce his grain bills, and increase his profits; and although this has been solved theoretically, it still remains to be solved practically. This solution is in the growing of alfalfa as a forage crop.

The alfalfa plant is one of the legumes and is a native of Asia. During the last fifty years of its development, it has been transplanted from one country to another, until it has adapted itself to the conditions of climate found in some of our eastern states, which differs so widely from those of its native home.

The proper conditions for the growth of the plant are: the right kind of bacteria in the soil, a soil which is not acid; that is free from weeds, and that is well drained. These conditions are all important but the first is, perhaps, the most so, and in some cases it is necessary to supply the required bacteria by inoculation. However, if proper care is taken, there is not one, among these conditions, that cannot be met here in Connecticut.

In the Middle and Western States alfalfa is the most important forage crop, and in feeding value is practically equal to wheat bran. Being very rich in digestible protein it is especially suited to feed with silage with which it alone, makes a well balanced dairy ration. It is also noted for its large yields—one acre often producing four or five tons in a single season. These two characteristics make it especially adapted to Connecticut farms where silage is the main forage crop and where farms are so small that each acre must produce its utmost.

But *how* to grow it is the important question. Many small pieces have been tried and nearly as many have failed.

This fact would, naturally, cause the less persevering to become discouraged. Not all, however, have given it up, and to-day we find farmers experimenting with it in Higganum, Wallingford and Simsbury, with fairly good success. The beginner has the encouragement of knowing, that alfalfa is fairly easily acclimated, and that our Indian corn plant was grown only in the tropical part of South America, while to-day it is found from Panama to Winnipeg.

Of the many failures, all can be accounted for by three reasons: 1st, the lack of knowledge of how to grow it, which has led many to go at it blindly; 2nd, the lack of proper care when they did know how to grow it; and 3rd, the lack of perseverance, which must be present to make any enterprise successful. The plant and its ways of growth can be studied until we know just what conditions it needs; it must be experimented with until we know how to provide these conditions; and last of all we must stick to it until we are sure that it will not grow or that it will grow.

But you say it is altogether too big an undertaking and that the farmer cannot spend his time bothering with it. It is certainly true that it is a big undertaking and that the farmer must not spend his time uselessly; but when you consider that it would take the place of something like four hundred thousand tons of concentrates, or that it would reduce the Connecticut dairymen's grain bills nearly a million dollars annually, it makes even the most prejudiced give it a second thought. It was only after years of careful thought and experiment that one hundred million dollars' worth of cottonseed was saved from waste each year. So it is with alfalfa; it must be tried and tried until it will grow.

Of course, the growing of alfalfa successfully and the telling of its merits are



two very different subjects, but when we consider its wonderful value as an economic feed for dairy cows, and the fair possibilities there are of growing it here, it seems as though no progressive dairyman would ever be satisfied without first giving it a good trial.

A. W. S., '06.

### **The Maltese Goat.**

As we are all patiently awaiting the arrival upon our peaceful campus, of the flock of milch goats, imported from Malta, it may not, perhaps, be amiss to comment briefly on their strange appearance and history. Goats in general have not made much of a name for themselves in our literature, and this variety of goat in particular seems to have been neglected by books of reference. This fact reflects no discredit upon the goats, however, for they have faithfully given forth milk from generation to generation and have thus provided food for an entire island population. In supplying the lack of information concerning these animals perhaps this story will suffice.

Many years before Rome became mistress of Italy, there occurred an upheaval in the rocky bottom of the Mediterranean, and a small island appeared above the waves, about three-score miles south of Sicily. The Almighty Jupiter saw fit to place inhabitants upon this island; and wishing to perpetuate the memory of the goat, Amalthia, by whom he had been nursed while an infant, selected creatures of her genus for this purpose. He had, however, placed his old nurse, the goat, among the constellations, and this second act of attention shows his extreme partiality to that animal. The goat selected this time was a peculiar variety, having long, sharp horns and slender, silky ears. Its

hair was long and of a beautiful cream color. The disposition of the goats, in spite of their outward appearance, was fierce and combative. They had not been long on the island when they began to fight among themselves, and with disastrous results. Jupiter, in his wrath at their unseemly conduct, hurled his thunderbolts among them and their horns, being so extremely sharp, attracted the lightning, and were consumed. Their ears also were deprived of their alert gracefulness and hung limply at the sides of their heads like those of a spaniel. Their fiery spirit was broken and they appeared now the crest-fallen and peaceful animals they are to-day.

In a violent storm, such as often passes without warning over the Mediterranean, a company of shipwrecked Romans was cast upon this now peaceful shore. When they felt the longed-for soil of mother earth once more beneath their feet, they uttered a cry of joy: "Malta, vita, Malta, vita." They evidently mistook the place but no doubt they were hungry.

The island was hereafter called Malta, and a permanent colony was established, all the credit for this being due to the goats, without whose rich milk the Romans would surely have perished. Much of this milk was made into cheese by the industrious matrons, but it was not long before they learned that it had an additional value as a food for the young Galbas and Cornelias who were beginning to make themselves heard. Perhaps they remembered how their ancestors, Romulus and Remus, had been nourished by the she wolf and so let their children run wild with the she goats. However, true, this may be, the people prospered and their flocks of goats and children (for it may have been difficult to distinguish between them) rapidly increased in size.

The august Department of Agriculture

of our great and wise government has at last become interested in these wonderful creatures. A number have been brought from their native isle to this country and the authorities at Washington have conferred upon our College the honor of their company for a few years. '06.

### Alumni Notes.

'84. J. Lincoln Fenn, who has been assistant clerk in the Superior Court at Hartford for several years, announces that he has opened offices for the general practice of the law, at the Connecticut Mutual Life Building, 36 Pearl street.

'97. John N. Fitts is taking a course in mechanics at the Rhode Island State College.

'00. Albert V. Osman is teaching botany at Massachusetts Agricultural College.

'00. Mrs. Gertrude Knight nee Grant is living at 60 Capen street, Hartford, Conn.

'02. George Hollister and Steven M. Crowell attended the Yale-Princeton game at New Haven, November 18th.

'02. Miss Laura Wheeler was married at her home in Trumbull, November 14th, to Mr. Edwin Thornton also of Trumbull. They will be at home to their friends after December 1st, at 33 Reservoir Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

'03. Samuel G. McLean and Miss Lena Gardner, of Storrs, were married Wednesday evening, November 15th, at the St. James' rectory, New London. The wedding was a quiet affair, only a few intimate friends of the couple being present. Miss Gardner has been a stenographer at the College for several years and has many friends at Storrs. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Alfred Grint, Ph.D. Mr.

McLean is employed during the winter by the Southern New England Telephone Co., but will pitch for Rochester next season. Mr. and Mrs. McLean will make their home on Garfield Ave., New London.

Ex. '04. A pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carrington, of Bethany, on Wednesday afternoon, October 25th, at 2.30 o'clock, when their daughter Rachel was united in marriage to Mr. Sherman Prindle Woodward. The home was prettily and tastefully decorated with ferns and flowers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. C. Tullar, of the East Pearl Street M. E. Church, of New Haven. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Lula Carrington, of New Haven, and Mr. E. H. Peck, of Bethany, cousin of the groom, acted as best man. Mrs. Effie Packard, sister of the bride, presided at the piano and the wedding party entered the parlors to the strains of Lohengrin. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward received congratulations under an arch and wedding bell of evergreens. After the ceremony and congratulations, refreshments of ice cream, cake, etc., were served. The young couple were the recipient of many useful and beautiful gifts, including silver, cut glass, china, furniture and generous checks from the parents of the contracting parties. The bridal party left amid a shower of rice for a wedding trip, which will include New York, Washington, Norfolk and Old Point Comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward will be at home to their friends after November 15th, at "Clover Nook Farm," Bethany.

'04. Mr. Shurtleff has accepted a position as draughtsman in Lynn, Mass. He enters upon his new duties at once.

'04. Miss Marjorie R. Monteith was compelled to come home from Simmons College on account of sickness. She ex-



pects to return in good health after Christmas.

'05. Fred Koenig has accepted a position as dairyman at a large stock farm, Oswego, New York.

'05. F. S. Hornbeck, with an assistant, has charge of one of Mr. Pierson's green-houses at Cromwell.

'05. C. H. Welton attended the Dartmouth-Brown game at Springfield, November 25th.

'05. Sherman Hollister spent Thanksgiving with his parents in Washington.

'05. Miss Eddy is studying for a nurse at the Hartford Hospital, Hartford.

'05. Miss Laura Hatch is teaching school at New Preston.

Ex. '05. A. L. Clark has a little daughter.

Ex. '05. Frank Vinton is attending school in Bridgeport.

'05. P. H. Cornwall played on the Cornell-Freshmen eleven in the game with Pennsylvania which resulted in a victory for Cornell.

D. K. Shurtleff, '04, W. W. Dimock, '01, and the Misses Marjorie Monteith and Rose Dimock, '04, were present at the football hop Friday, November 24th.

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Francis Ariel Bartlett, the youngest son of Joseph L. and Ellen M. (Weston) Bartlett, died at the home of his parents in Simsbury early Saturday morning, November 25, 1905. Mr. Bartlett was born in Simsbury, January 6, 1875, and after passing through the public schools of his native town went to Storrs Agricultural College, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1895. He had been a book-keeper in New York City for some time when a severe attack of the gripe so impaired his health that he had to return

home. Instead of the complete recovery hoped for, an aggravated lung and stomach trouble developed which caused his death.

Mr. Bartlett was a bright young man of ability and good disposition, making friends wherever he went. In his long, hard fight against disease he received all the benefit that good treatment and specialists could give, but without avail. His father has been prominent in public affairs in Simsbury for many years and was the delegate to the Constitutional Convention from that town. Besides his parents Mr. Bartlett leaves two brothers, Joseph L., Jr., and John, who are in the wholesale fish business in New York, and three sisters, Mrs. Samuel Z. Chesebro, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. W. W. Spiers, of New York City, and Mrs. George F. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The funeral will be held at the home in Simsbury at 1.30 tomorrow afternoon. Friends from Hartford will go out on the 11.07 Central New England train and can return on the train leaving at 3.50 p. m. Mr. Bartlett was the first member to die of the class of 1895 at Storrs.—Hartford Courant, November 25.

The funeral of Francis A. Bartlett was held yesterday afternoon, November 26, from the home of his parents in Simsbury. Rev. O. H. Bronson read from the scriptures and a male quartet sang "Rock of Ages" and "We meet to part no more." The bearers were Martin M. Frisbie and Charles R. Green, classmates of Mr. Bartlett at the Connecticut Agricultural College, and Sherman W. Eddy, Burton G. Case, John E. Eno and George E. Pattison. Among the numerous floral pieces were a wreath of roses from the Alumni Association of the Connecticut Agricultural College, a piece from Mr. Bartlett's class at Storrs, and a piece from his business associates in New York.—Hartford Courant, November 27.

The newspaper items above briefly record the passing of another life from this world of ours. Being one of seven classmates of Frank Bartlett, I want to put on record the impressions received from that

life. Beyond all question his was a serene, peaceful life, free from the petty affairs that annoy and make sad. His character was quiet and yet forceful, not pushing and over ambitious, but always in line to do good and help others. His cheerfulness was manifested even to the last when after years of suffering he still looked forward to the day when he would be with us again, hale and hearty. His tender thoughtfulness for others, and the appreciation of all that was done for him have made Frank Bartlett the dearer to a great many. While the estimate of character may be a purely personal matter it will always stand that in this classmate we had a thoroughly sincere, brave and true friend.

G.

### College Notes.

The Thanksgiving recess began the 29th of November. Many of the students went home to enjoy the dinner of the year. Others stayed at Storrs and had a pleasant time, dancing and taking things easy in general.

Prof.—“What are the parts of a T square?”

Student—“Head and tail.”

At the Tuesday night dances, you are generally wanted at the telephone.

In English Class (reading a theme)—“They went to the barn to milk. It was milked, etc.”

English Teacher—“What was milked; the barn?”

Mr. Simon—“No; the people.”

Doctor—“Are you nervous, Curtis?”

Curtis—“No; the rest of the fellows are.”

The regular monthly reception was held at the cottage, Friday evening, November

17th. Dancing was the main feature of the evening. A very pleasant time was enjoyed by all present. The party adjourned at 10 o'clock, promptly.

Ask Teddy what the price of popcorn was in Boston last summer.

The second rhetorical of the year were given by the members of the Sophomore class Tuesday evening, November 21st. The class as a whole spoke very creditably. Mr. Ohlweiler of the class of 1905 gave a short talk on the life and work of Mr. Burbank.

Sunday afternoon walks seem to be quite the thing at Storrs, for the chosen few.

Prof.—“What is the radius of a circle?”

Student—“Sixty degrees.”

According to the Professor of Economics, “Everybody works but father.”

Upon returning from a walk Sunday afternoon, November 12th, the young ladies of Grove Cottage and escorts were agreeably surprised to be asked into the parlor where Miss Thomas had prepared a dainty little spread. After partaking of the lunch and singing a few of Miss Thomas' favorite hymns, the gathering broke up, all thanking the hostess for her thoughtfulness in welcoming them back with a 5 o'clock tea.

A catastrophe:—

The pond was frozen; and I heard

That Toad and she went down to  
make some tracks;

In five small minutes, 'pon my word,  
The ice was full of cracks.

An event:—

He went to Willimantic t'other day

All dressed up fine and dandy;

And at the cottage on his homeward  
way

He left a half-pound box of candy.

Some personal characteristics :—

Gallup says, "I want to know!"

Watrous simply grunts out, "So?"

Risley shouts a startling, "Wow!"

And Curtis softly murmurs, "Dow!"

Vacation :—

Oysters in the barn.

Oysters in the dorm;

Oysters in the cottage,

Took the hill by storm.

Oysters on the half-shell,

Oysters fried and broiled;

We all helped Spud to eat them,

And not an oyster spoiled.

Oh, Seniors, Soph'mores, Juniors,

Freshmen, and Specials, too,

If you want to make a crush on Storrs,

Just feed it oyster stew.

Miss Post Grad.—"I wish I had my quarter back; I'd go to the church supper."

Miss Junior—"Shake! All I need is my half-back."

Voted—That the Junior is the handsomest class on the hill.

Are you all wise to the bell boy? His father makes them. There's nothing like ringing in.

To Nimrod :—

Time was when our gallant old Hunter

Watching, lay low—but 'twan't no use;

Then Fortune smiled on the old fellow,

And all at once he bagged a goose.

Coach to Captain of Girls' B. B. Team—

"Captain, they play like a lot of cats."

Curiosity :—

On the young ladies' table, Tuttle's gaze,

Has rested now these many days.

And we would greatly like to know

Which pretty face attracts him so.

## Waramaug Lake in Summer.

Thirty years ago Waramaug was not patronized as a summer resort. Now it is visited every year by hundreds of people, who seek an amusing summer resort. There are several fine summer cottages on the shores of this lake. These places are owned by people from different parts of the state.

Waramaug Lake is five miles long and one-half a mile wide, touching three different townships. It is situated in Litchfield County, about nine miles north of New Milford. The nearest railroad station, New Preston Depot, is about four miles from the lake. About one-quarter of a mile south of the lake lies the little village of New Preston, nestled between the hills. Here is a post-office and two or three stores, which do a large business during the summer.

A large portion of the lake is shut in by two mountains. The highest one on the east side of the lake is known as the Pinnacle. From the summit of the Pinnacle, which overlooks the lake, one can see Long Island Sound and the Berkshire Mountains if the weather is favorable. The summit of the Pinnacle is made up of a rocky ledge, and several acres of surface at the summit is composed of bare rock. At the highest point of the mountain a flagstaff has been erected. On the west side of the lake there appears to rise still higher than the Pinnacle, a mountain called Tinker Hill. The owner of the land has erected a high tower at the summit of Tinker Hill. From this tower the most picturesque view of the lake can be secured. A well-constructed road leads from the lake up to the tower. Near the north end of the lake, a large farm has been turned into a golf links. This makes an



ideal spot for the city people to spend their leisure hours.

As one approaches the lake from the south end, he can see but a small portion of the great sheet of water. By taking the road on the west side and following to the supposed end of the lake, he finds something very different. At this point the lake forms a beautiful curve and he now sees it stretching out before him for about two miles. And again it makes a second bend; this time the north end of the lake can be seen. A steamer makes regular trips the length of the lake several times each day, taking passengers for twenty-five cents a round trip of ten miles. The lake is very deep in the middle; this shows that it was formerly a deep valley. The shores are very irregular, being broken by coves indented in the shores, and points of land jutting out into the water. It is the bends of the lake and the coves and points which make it so picturesque from a distance. The lake receives its water supply from several streams which drain the surrounding country. Flood gates have been built at the south end of the lake where the land is very low.

During the last few years a large number of summer residences have been built near the shore of the lake. Boat houses line the shores, and large lawns dotted with shrubs and pretty flower beds surround most of these places. All these add beauty to the lake in the summer.

Waramaug Lake is an ideal spot to go camping. Several parties of young men from the cities come to the lake each year to camp and fish. Fishing is at most times of the year good. Since a fish known as the white perch has been introduced into the waters of the lake, fishermen have no trouble in getting large numbers of small fish. At the same time very few

large fish are taken from the waters. The most important and highly prized fish found in the lake are the black bass. There are others such as pickerel, white and yellow perch which are of less importance. The bass fishing is steadily improving, owing to the fact that a bass hatchery is thriving at the south end of the lake. Every year thousands of small bass are raised in this hatchery for the purpose of stocking the lake.

Many healthful amusements are enjoyed by the city people at the lake through the summer. The amusements chiefly carried on, are boating, sailing, fishing, lawn tennis, golf, and automobile touring. The lake is a ideal place for sailing, as a good sailing breeze is nearly all the time in motion. It is not an uncommon sight to see from ten to fifteen sailboats gliding smoothly on the water. At several of the boarding houses, bowling alleys are used with great interest by most of the people. A good, wide road winds its way entirely around the lake. On this lake road one meets many automobiles in a day. Every year a water tournament is held. At this tournament one may witness exciting contests in launch, boat, canoe and swimming races.

The boarding houses and hotels have a season of about three months. But only in one month, August, do they have a full house. Some of the boarding houses are large enough to accommodate from sixty to eighty people. These hotels close about the middle of September and are vacant from that time till the next June.

In winter Waramaug Lake has a very different appearance from that of summer. The lake freezes over and is then covered with snow. The north wind sweeps the whole length of the lake, whistling through the trees on the surrounding shores. The



two mountains stand out against the sky with a chilled appearance. On the whole the lake is about the coldest place that could be found in winter. But in the summer, it is safe to say, that a more beautiful and amusing place would be hard to find.

H. G. H., '07.

### The Planet Saturn.

Saturn is perhaps the most interesting of all the planets which compose our solar system. This planet is eight hundred and ninety million miles from the sun and occupies a place midway between Jupiter and Uranus. It revolves about the sun once while the earth is revolving thirty times, or in other words, its year is thirty times as long as ours. Although its year is a great deal longer than ours, its day is not half as long, being only ten hours. This is due to the fact that Saturn, though seven hundred times as large as the earth, turns on its axis with much greater velocity. In spite of the fact that Saturn is almost seven hundred times the size of the earth in volume, it is only about one hundred times in mass, which shows that Saturn must be composed of a very light material, in fact, of a material so light that it would float in water.

Eight hundred and ninety millions of miles is such an inconceivable distance that we can by no possibility imagine the existing conditions upon the surface of this planet; but suffice it to say that if a person were placed at this enormous distance from the sun he would receive only about a one-hundredth part of the heat and light from the sun that we receive here upon the earth; and if this planet depended entirely upon the sun for heat its temperature must be nearly two thousand degrees below zero.

By the aid of the most powerful tele-

scopes it has been learned that Saturn has belts running across its surface somewhat like Jupiter. The most noticeable and remarkable thing about Saturn is its rings. There is no other celestial body to our knowledge that is characterized in this manner. Through a small telescope one large, bright ring can be seen surrounding the equator of the planet; but with a more powerful telescope this ring is seen to be composed of two, one within the other. And with the most careful observation is seen a third, very faint, dusky ring within the other two. These rings are very thin, or not more than a hundred miles in thickness at any rate. The two bright rings are about thirty thousand miles wide, and the distance from the outer edge of the rings on one side of the planet to the outer edge on the other side is about one hundred and seventy thousand miles. The question is often asked, "What are the rings composed of?" The calculations of mathematicians have shown that in all probability the rings are composed of small, distinct particles of matter which are too small to be seen separately and are too close to see between them. In other words these rings must be composed of very small satellites which shine by reflecting the sunlight and they must revolve about the planet or else they would be drawn into its surface. In the dusky ring the particles may not be as close as in the bright rings.

The rings are inclined to the earth's orbit at an angle of twenty-seven degrees, therefore we never get a full front view of them. Just about every fifteen years the edge of these rings is turned toward the earth and at these times they cannot be seen through an ordinary telescope, but through the more powerful ones, the rings look like a very fine wire running through the middle of the planet. After passing

this point, the rings gradually open until at the most favorable point for observation we see them at an angle of twenty-seven degrees. Aside from those rings Saturn has nine satellites, a greater number than any other planet. They range in distance from one hundred and twenty-five thousand miles to two million miles away from Saturn. They also vary greatly in size, the sixth or largest being three thousand miles in diameter, and the smallest ones being too small for measurement.

To the astronomer with a good-sized telescope Saturn is the most interesting and most beautiful object in the heavens.

### **The Ventilation of Farm Buildings.**

Although the ventilation of farm buildings is a matter of such great importance, it has not been given much attention in the past. In recent years, however, the investigations being made along hygienic and sanitary lines have brought the subject before the public.

In many old barns such as we often see about country places, ventilation is not needed. They were built at a time when lumber was high-priced, and the farmer did not know that it was to his advantage to keep his animals as warm as possible during the cold winters. He seemed to think that any structure which would keep the most of the rain and snow from the animals was a good barn.

There was no call for a special system of ventilation in such buildings, for the air in them was at all times about as pure and as cold as the air outside.

Some of the old farmers had more sense, however, and built the barn as tight as possible for the sake of warmth. Animals in these tightly constructed buildings were worse off than in the loosely made sheds, for they had to breathe the same air over

and over again, which resulted in a decrease in health and greater liability to disease.

We are all familiar with the effect on any person of sleeping in a room having no ventilation. On rising in the morning he feels lifeless and often has a headache. Those who habitually sleep in such rooms are easily attacked by disease, and do not soon recover from it.

If impure air has such a bad effect on a human being who spends perhaps a third of his time in a closed room, what must be the effect upon a cow for instance, which spends almost the entire day throughout the winter in a tight barn? The animal becomes unhealthy, and cannot give the maximum quantity of milk. Poisoned by impure air it becomes a good subject for all infectious diseases, such as anthrax, glanders, and tuberculosis.

Notwithstanding these facts barns are being built to-day in which there is not the least thought given to ventilation, the object being to make them as warm as possible. Besides this the majority of barns that have been built with some regard to pure air have such small inlets and outlets for the air, and the air space allowed per head is so small that the ventilation is far from what it should be.

The cubic air space required by each animal to insure perfect ventilation without causing a draft is fifteen hundred cubic feet. In our College dairy-barn, which is perhaps a fair sample of the modern structure, the space allowed each animal is only about one-half of this, and to introduce enough air for perfect ventilation would cause a considerable draft in certain parts of the barn. This must be avoided, and the only thing left to do to bring about the perfect conditions would be to reduce the number of cows.

There are several good systems of ven-



tilation now in vogue which are classified into natural and artificial. The artificial systems depend upon artificial heat to take out the impure air, and are not practical for the ordinary farmer. The natural systems depend upon three things—the force of the wind, the weight of air as varied by its temperature, and the law of the diffusion of gases.

The best system for the ordinary farmer is one of the natural systems, which lets the impure air out at the upper part of the building and draws pure air into the building near the floor.

Whatever system is used, care should be taken that it works perfectly at all times of the year.

DEWEY, '05.

### Pierson's Greenhouses.

The floral greenhouses of A. N. Pierson are located in Cromwell, a small town about three or four miles west of Middletown. When beginning business in Cromwell, Mr. Pierson was a poor man, possessing only a few acres of land and practically no capital. His large plant has been gradually but steadily building for twenty-five years, until now he owns the largest greenhouse plant in New England and one of the largest in the country.

This immense business which embraces sixty-one greenhouses and covers an area of twenty acres is divided into two parts or groups of houses; the lower plant, or chrysanthemum houses, and the upper plant, or carnation houses. The lower plant consisting of forty-two glass buildings varying in size from ordinary greenhouses to great structures of 400'x54' is a group of buildings hard to conceive; these figures mean very little to anyone who does not stop to consider what an immense area such buildings cover. Perhaps a comparison here will better give us

an idea of these structures. The football field is one hundred and ten yards or three hundred and thirty feet in length, while some of these greenhouses are four hundred feet long, which gives them a length seventy feet more than the football field. Now take this four hundred feet and multiply it by the breadth which is fifty-four feet, and we have a product of twenty-one thousand, six hundred square feet, or very nearly a half acre which is enclosed under one greenhouse roof. Not all of the greenhouses, however, are of this size. There has been a gradual increase in size as well as improvement in material as this successful florist has advanced stage by stage from poverty to wealth. The smaller houses which were the first ones built are of wooden framework and sash-bars, with cheap ventilators, benches, etc. From the common greenhouse structures there is every graduation up to the most modern and perfected. One peculiarity of Mr. Pierson's whole plant is that he does not seem to pay any attention to the slope of his greenhouse roofs. By that I mean that he has even span houses running east and west as well as north and south. He also has three-quarter span houses, with the short slant of the roof to the south as well as vice versa, and there is at least one three-quarter span house running north and south with the short side to the east. In other words, he does not seem to pay any attention to the general rules of greenhouse construction, which embrace the theory of having even span houses run north and south, and two-third or three-quarter span houses run east and west with the larger surface toward the south. This seeming neglect of the general principles of greenhouse construction may possibly be accounted for by the statement that he has such a large plant and so many powerful furnaces that he does not depend to so

large an extent as usual upon the rays of the sun to help warm his houses.

Time will not permit my going into detail in describing the packing and furnace-rooms. The furnace-room is amply capable of heating the whole group of houses, being supplied with nine monster heaters, of which five could probably perform the work in ordinary weather. There are two packing-rooms, one for packing potted plants and one for preparing cut-flowers for shipment.

Of the upper plant or carnation houses, I will only say that they are a more modern, up-to-date group than the plant just described, all the houses running parallel and of about the same size. They have only been built a few years, and though they cover several acres, are not to be compared in size to the lower plant. Nevertheless, even this plant alone, would compare very favorably with most greenhouse plants in New England.

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### The Spectator.

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How interesting it is when one commences his dinner, to know what he is eating. Heretofore, his dinner table at C. A. C. has provided many a mystery that has been eaten unsolved; therefore it is with a great deal of pleasure that the Spectator notes the arrival of the menu card in the dining-room. In previous times, the writer has often seen his associates at the dinner table carefully feeling for clam shells in a chicken broth or looking for stray feathers on a roast of pork; but with the advent of the menu card, all this is done away with. The hungry man, with a glance at the bill of fare, knows at once with what he has to contend and proceeds through his courses without trepidation.

The benefits which the student may de-

rive from the use of the menu card are many: besides getting accustomed to many words and terms which he would not meet in any of the subjects in his course, he will have established in his mind for all time, a vivid picture of the various kinds of dishes served under those particular terms, and this knowledge will be of advantage to him in later life. For instance, at some future time he may be obliged to order his dinners at a hotel and if he wishes to imagine himself back at the old college, he will but have to run his eye down the bill of fare till he comes to "Beef a la Mode with Mashed Potato," order it, and he will soon have the chance to gratify his desire. But if he sees "Pineapple Pie" in the list of pastry, the recollection of the properties possessed by this dessert as served at C. A. C. will doubtless cause him to refrain from indulging in that forerunner of indigestion.

These are a few of the far-reaching possibilities of the menu card, and if the relation of these facts attracts the notice of the boarding department manager and inspires him to greater efforts for the welfare of the students, the purpose of the Spectator in this article will have been attained.

E. B., '07.

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### Exchanges.

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Illinois has established a series of evening meetings to be devoted to singing. One of the objects in view is to make the whole body of the students familiar with the College songs.

This note suggests the absolute poverty of Storrs in this respect. While it is true that some of the classes, notably '04, developed sufficient poetical talent for the production of class songs for special occasions, there has never appeared, so far as



we are aware, a single Storrs song. The subject of College songs has been mooted in the columns of the LOOKOUT before, but so far, without apparent result.

If Harvard drops inter-collegiate football next year, as it is freely suggested she may do, there will be an interesting scramble for the vacant place in the Big Four. Brown and Dartmouth will struggle fiercely for the place. Indeed, looking at the record made by Dartmouth against Harvard for the last three years, and at the score of the Brown team against Pennsylvania and Yale within the last few weeks, it is quite possible that a complete rearrangement of the Big Four will come about, even if Harvard remains in the field.

#### UNDER THE NEW RULES.

FOOTBALL AS IT WILL BE WHEN ROUGHNESS  
IS CHECKED.

"I humbly beg your pardon, sir;  
I fear that I have smashed your toe.  
Such accidents will oft occur  
In gatherings like this, you know."

"And I have been," was the reply,  
"More hasty than was rightly due,  
I fear I have contused your eye—  
And does this ear belong to you?"

"Believe me, sir, I meant no harm.  
It happened by the merest chance,  
I trust that you will take my arm  
In getting to the ambulance."

'Tis now fulfilled, our fondest dream;  
These college rudenesses are past,  
Kind courtesy doth reign supreme  
And football is reformed at last.

—Exchange.

At the University of California, athletics has come to be classed as a study. Athletes, whether on the track, diamond, or gridiron, are marked according to their work.

President Faunce, of Brown, says, that inter-collegiate athletics are necessary to bring out the loyalty of the student body.

President Elliot, of Harvard, says, that football is not good training for "honorable, generous, and efficient service to the community in after life."

In an editorial on "College Spirit," President Northrop has said, "Whatever tends to strengthen college spirit, in an honorable way, should be encouraged. Probably no one thing tends to produce college spirit more than football."—Ex.

Sing a song of touch-downs:  
A pigskin full of air;  
Two and twenty sluggers,  
With long and matted hair.  
When the game was open,  
Sluggers began to fight;  
Wasn't that for tender maids  
An edifying sight.

—Ex.

"Time is money," said the student as he pawned his watch.—Ex.



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